

1964

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

15813

Ferrell Phillips said most people are cooperating in the request for water conservation. Wells are pulling water from Walters Lake but the level is dropping. Water restrictions are expected if there is no heavy rainfall soon.

Comanche Lake is reported at a record low point, 11 feet, 10 inches below the dam. The Comanche city council is attempting to locate sites for new wells in case demands continue.

Altus is taking major steps toward insuring an adequate supply of good water for at least a generation. The city is investigating a possible water supply just across the Red River in Texas. The city of Altus has an option on 5,751 acres of land, and it has approved exploratory works on the land for drilling 25 test holes.

The Lawton city council has reduced the time allowed for watering lawns and shrubbery. Some residents have been without water for several hours during peak use periods each day. The problem essentially is one of distribution and not supply.

Lawton residents approved last December a \$7 million bond issue to boost the water distribution from 28 million gallons to 48 million gallons a day.

PROTECTION OF HEADS OF FOREIGN STATES AND OTHER DESIGNATED OFFICIALS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the Senate yesterday passed the bill [S. 1917] to provide authority to protect heads of foreign states and other designated officials.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. RIBICOFF in the chair). The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1917) to provide authority to protect heads of foreign states and other designated officials.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] to reconsider the votes by which Senate bill S. 1917 was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to reconsider the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the Committee on Foreign Relations ordered S. 1917 reported with amendments to make the text conform exactly to that of H.R. 7651, which passed the House on May 4, 1964. Inadvertently, a few minor changes in the House bill were not noted by the staff.

Mr. President, I propose the following additional perfecting amendments to S. 1917:

On page 1, line 8, strike out "any" and insert "a".

On page 2, line 3, after "acts" insert a comma.

On page 2, line 21, strike out "the provisions of".

On page 3, line 2, strike out "felony" and insert "a violation".

The action has been cleared with the minority leadership.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing, en bloc, to the amendments offered by the Senator from Montana.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I ask unanimous consent that the title be amended so as to read "To provide authority to protect heads of foreign states and other officials."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the title is amended as requested.

TRIBUTE TO THE FISCAL POLICIES OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the New York Times, July 19, 1964, carries an editorial which pays a well-deserved tribute to the fiscal policies of President Lyndon B. Johnson. It should be noted that the budget deficit in fiscal 1964 was smaller than the original estimates despite the institution of a sizable tax cut. Further, the President, with great discernment, has made good his promise to economize in Government expenditures. Most important, his fiscal policies have given a great impetus to the economy without inducing inflation. In short, Mr. President, the economic lights have been turned up throughout the Nation.

These fiscal achievements in less than a year of the Johnson administration are, in every sense, exceptional, as the editorial previously cited makes clear.

I ask unanimous consent that the text be included at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York (N.Y.) Times, July 19, 1964]

BUDGET EXPERIMENT

President Johnson is understandably pleased that the actual deficit in the fiscal 1964 budget turned out to be below administration estimates. His opponents may argue that the forecasts were faulty and that the deficit is still too big, but these criticisms are largely irrelevant. The President has made good on his pledge to economize. He has accomplished the reduction in red ink, moreover, without curbing the economy's balanced advance.

The 1964 budget represented an experiment in flexible fiscal policy. The administration deliberately planned a deficit. But with tax reduction stimulating the private sector, there was a real danger that the Government's deficit financing might generate inflationary pressure. This was averted by the spending cutbacks. At the same time, the administration refrained from excessively large reductions in expenditures that might have led to a falling off in business activity. Instead, it took a moderate course that has so far proved successful.

By demonstrating that a deliberate deficit can work, the administration has dealt a formidable blow to the orthodox idea that the Federal budget must always be in balance. It is demonstrating that the budget can be used either as an accelerator or as a brake, depending on the overall state of the economy. Mr. Johnson can take pride in his record as an economizer, but the real significance of the budget is that it has been successfully used to promote noninflationary growth.

ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, let us exercise vigilance and discrimina-

tion in appropriating taxpayers' money. We all agree that economy in government, like economy with an individual, means going without some of the things we would like to have but do not absolutely need.

All should agree that we must reduce Government spending. I very definitely am a conservative on fiscal matters. Our defense budget of more than \$50 billion a year offers the best target for reducing Government spending by several billion dollars each year. Certainly we spend so little, comparatively, on welfare programs that we should not begin cutting there.

Next to the defense budget, I shall continue my efforts to eliminate military and economic aid to dictators overseas, and to reduce further our grants of money to nations such as Duvalier's Haiti and Franco's Spain.

It may be convenient sometimes to deal with dictators, but in the end it is the people who count, and the people will drive the dictators out.

In the effort to halt extravagance and eliminate duplication and waste, surely in this missile and space age, with all our superiority over the Soviet Union, we should reduce the tremendous number of Armed Forces personnel of 2,700,000. In addition, there are more than 1 million civilian employees in our Defense Department. Let us first bring home from overseas some thousands of the 2,700,000; let us bring home those who are not definitely needed for the defense of our country. That would also mean bringing home many thousands of dependents, and reuniting other families. Of the million civilian employees of the Defense Department, surely 50,000 of such personnel should be dropped almost immediately. We in the Congress have already cut down the budget request of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

We are likely to proceed to cut at least \$2 billion from the appropriations for our armed services, and that can be done without in any manner diminishing the power of our defenses. Our Nation will be just as secure and just as powerful. We can cut down appropriations for foreign assistance. They have already been cut. They may be reduced further.

Economy in Government, I am glad to report, is being enforced by our President. There are some thousands fewer Federal employees as of July 1, 1964, than there were in the same period last year. We must continue to practice economy wherever possible as we consider the many appropriation bills that will soon be before the Senate for debate and vote.

PRIVATE VIOLENCE AND PUBLIC FORCE

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, one of the ablest observers and commentators upon the public scene is Mr. Walter Lippmann, who for many years has turned his penetrating intelligence upon the problems of the Nation and of the world.

I call attention to the distinction which Mr. Lippmann draws, in an article